

YAKIMYUK, D.I.

A method of radical treatment of median fistulas of the neck.
Vest. khir. 76 no. 117-119 Ag '55. (MLRA 8:10)

1. Iz gospital'noy chirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav.-prof. T.Ye. Gnilorybov) Demetrovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(FISTULA,

neck, median, surg.radical)

(NECK, fistula

median, surg.radical)

YAKIMYUK
EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 17 Vol 5/3 Public Health Mar 59

951. INDUSTRIAL INJURIES IN FACTORIES IN THE DNEPROPETROVSK AREA (Russian text) - Yakimyuk D.I. From the book: Gigiena truda, zabolеваemos i profilaktika travmatizma v metallurgicheskoi i gornorudnoi promyshlennosti (Moskva) 1956 (107-110)

Statistics of industrial injuries in branches of industry are presented. The author shows that the reduction in the number of accidents is still inadequate. The cause of this is the lack of inquiry into slight cases of injury and also the indifferent attitude of the management to problems of industrial injuries. In this article are given data on the statistical aspects of agricultural injuries in the area. (S)

YAKIMYUK, D.I.

Spinal complications in tetanus. Nov.khir.arkh. no.2:76 Mr-4p '57.

1. Kafedra gospital'nyy khirurgii Dnepropetrovskogo meditsinskogo
instituta
(TETANUS) (SPINE--ABNORMITIES AND DEFORMITIES)

USSR/General Problems of Pathology - Tumors. Tumor of Man.

U.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 21, 1953, 98283

Author : Yakimyuk, D.I.

Inst : Dnepropetrovsk Medical Institute.

Title : A Case of Osteosarcoma of Basis Cranii.

Orig Pub : Sb. nauchn. tr. Dnepropetr. med. in-t, 1957, 3, 376-377.

Abstract : In a 26-year-old patient, suffering from headaches which increased in the course of several month, nausea and vomiting, which appeared after change of body position, painless tumors of osseous consistency were discovered in occipital and left temporal regions with dimensions of 4 x 6 cm and 6 x 8 cm. By cytological examination of tumor tissue obtained by puncture, presence of atypical cells which reminded on round-cell sarcoma, was discovered.

Card 1/2

USSR/General Problems of Pathology - Tumors. Tumor of Man.

U.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 21, 1958, 98283

Later, the diagnosis was confirmed by autopsy. Sarcoma developed from the basic bone structure of the cranium, grew through the dura mater, soft tissues of occiput and produced multiple metastases into the lungs. The difficulty of the diagnosis is stressed.

Card 2/2

- 44 -

YAKIMYUK, D.I.
YAKIMYUK, D.I.

Case of an intraperitoneal torsion of a cancerous testicle. Sov.med.
21 Supplement:23 '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Iz gospital'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki Dnepropetrovskogo
meditsinskogo instituta.
(TESTICLE--CANCER)

OBVINTSEV, Val'demar Ivanovich; YAKIMUK, Vitaliy Zakharovich;
KHAZANOV, Yevgeniy Kharitonovich; RYZGALOVA, N., red.;
VELICHKO, N., tekhn. red.

[Using large blocks in the installation of piping for
industrial and sanitary systems] Montazh ukrupnennymi
blokami truboprovodov sanitarno-tehnicheskikh sistem.
Kiev, Gosstroizdat USSR, 1963. 55 p. (MIRA 17:1)

YAKIN, A.A., inzh.; GOL'DSHTEYN, V.M., kand. tekhn. nauk;
BORODA'HEV, I.P., kand. tekhn. nauk; FEDOTOV, I.F.,
kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent: KREMERMAN, M.N., inzh..
red.

[Calculations for bulldozers with track-laying treads]
Raschet bul'dozera na gusenichnom khodu. Moskva, 1963.
128 p. (MIRA 18:1)

l. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
stroitel'nogo i dorozhnogo mashinostroyeniya.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001961830004-9

YAKIN, A. T., CHERNYSOV, I. A., AKINDINOV, M. V.

Beech

Technical properties of western Ukrainian beech lumber Les. prom. 12 no. 3, March 1952

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001961830004-9"

COUNTRY : USSR M
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Grains. Leguminous Grains.
Tropical Cereals.
ABS. JOUR : Ref Znat'-Biologiya, No. 1, 1959, No. 1631.

AUTHOR : Yakina, A.I.

INST. :

TITLE : Corn in the Mountains of Sikhote-Alinaya.

ORIG. PUB.: Kukuruza, 1958, No. 5, 9-13

ABSTRACT : No abstract.

CARD: 1/1

VAKINA, V. G.

The search for substitutes for kaolin in the manufacture
of leather substitutes. L. T. Vol'nikov and V. I. Vasil'ev
1-4520 (4) ?

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001961830004-9

and MgO 0.50% with less than 5.30% of particle size less than 0.001 mm. 28.16, 0.001-0.005 mm. 3.24, 0.005-0.01 mm.

YAKINA, E.G.

22675. YAKINA, E.G. Tipy shchitovidnoy zhelezy. Sbornik nauch, trudov bashkir. Med in-ta im. 15-letiya vlksm, T. IX, 1949, S. 68-71 12. Meditsinskaya mikrobiologiya, immunologiya, parazitologiya. Infektsonnyye bolezni.

SO: LETOPIS' No. 29, 1949

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001961830004-9"

YAKHOCHINA, V.I., ZINOV'YEVA, Z.H., MIKHOVSKAYA, A.A., LAVROVSKIY, K.P.
and YUSHKIVIC, GAVERDOVSKAYA, M.V.

"Contact Transformations of Hexene and Cyclohexene Over an Aluminosilicate Catalyst."

Vestnik Moskovskogo Universiteta, No. 11 1948.

7,3120(1003,1138,1160)

32911

S/194/61/000/011/038/070

D256/D302

AUTHOR: Yakinov, N.N. and Sherstnev, L.G.

TITLE: Investigation of diffusion processes in oxide cathodes using radioactive tracers

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 11, 1961, 3, abstract 11 G19 (Tr. Mosk. energ. in-ta, 1961, no. 34, 315-322)

TEXT: Methods of investigating the surplus metal diffusion in the cathode oxide layer are described, based upon the application of radioactive tracers and using a modified medical microtome for cutting thin slices of the oxide cover. Two layers of carbonate were placed upon a flat surface of a nickel disc. The thin bottom layer (5 to 10μ) containing Ba¹⁴⁰ or Sr⁸⁹ was covered with a thick (~ 50 to 150μ) layer of the usual oxide paste. In order to find conditions for uniform density across the layer, covers were prepared charged uniformly with Sr⁸⁹. The covers were pressed using 20, 40,

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32911

S/194/61/000/011/038/070

D256/D302

Investigation of diffusion...

80, 180 and 280 kg/cm² pressure. They were then cut into slices 5 and 10 μ thick and their activity was measured. Starting from a pressure of 80 kg/cm² the density becomes practically constant. The 2-layer cathodes were mounted into experimental vacuum tubes of a special construction with a number of anodes providing for the separate collection of the cathode evaporation products during the decomposition of the carbonate and the activation of the cathode, as well as during the following operation of the cathode at various temperatures from 800 to 1400°K. After opening the tube the cathode cover was soaked with paraffin and cut into 5 μ slices. By measuring the activity of the slices the amount of metal transported by diffusion was determined (up to $\sim 10^{-8}$). Examination of the method showed a good consistency of the results. [2 references. See also abstracts 11 G18 and 11 G20. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

YAKIR,Ya.

Make wider use of equipment for the mechanical ventilation of grain
Muk.-lev.prom.21 no.8:30 J1[Ag] '55. (MIRA 8:12)

1. Chikskiy zagotovitel'nyy punkt Novosibirskoy oblasti
(Grain--Storage)

YAKIR, Ya.

Improve the equipment of the grain procurement point. Muk.-elev.
prem. 21 no.11:29-30 N '55. (MLRA 9:4)

1. Chikskiy zagotovitel'nyy punkt Zagotzernye Novosibirskey oblasti.
(Chik-Grain elevators)

YAKIREVICH, Ya.L.

Production of calibrated fuse links. Prom.energ. 19 no. 2:
57-58 F '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Kurskiy elektroapparatusnyy zavod.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001961830004-9

YAKIRIN, R.V.

Die with a movable block. Priborostroenie no.10:15 0 '64.
(MIRA 17:11)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001961830004-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001961830004-9

YAKIRIN, R.V.

Deburring tools. Stan. i instr. 36 no.9:41 S '65. (MIRA 18:10)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001961830004-9"

YAKIRIN, R.V., inzh.

Tolerances for relative positions of surfaces. Vest.
mashinostro. 45 no.8:41-42 Ag '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

YAKIRIN, R.V.; KISELEV, A.A.

Devices for a simultaneous clamping of parts in three mutually perpendicular directions. Stan. i instr. 36 no. 12:36-37
D '65. (MIRA 19:1)

~~YAKKER, N.I., arkitektor serii l-528KP; YATSEVICH, I.N.; VINNIKOV,
M.S., brigadir kompleksnoy brigady kamenshchikov; GONCHAROV,
F.I., master UNR-10~~

Let's improve the quality of designing and building. Biul.
tekhn.inform. po stroi. 5 no.11:28-29 N '59.
(MIRA 13:4)

1. Glavnyy inzhener UNR-10 tresta No.20 (for Yatskevich)
(Leningrad--Construction industry)

ALEKSANDROV, Vladimir Mikhaylovich. Prinimali uchastiye: KRYLOV, N.A.,
kand. tekhn. nauk; CHERKASOV, V.N., inzh.; RUSAKOV, M.Ye., arkhit.;
YAKKER, N.I., arkhit.; SATIN, M.S., kand. tekhn. nauk, nauchnyy red.;
MAKSIMOV, K.G., red. izd-va; PUL'KINA, Ye.A., tekhn. red.

[Large silicate blocks made of quicklime] Krupnye silikatnye bloki
na negashennoi izvesti; opyt Leningrada. Leningrad, Gos.izd-vo lit-
ry po stroit., arkhit., i stroit.materialam, 1961. 103 p.
(MIRA 14:11)

(Building blocks) (Sand-lime products)

L 30991-66 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(z)/EWP(b) IJF(c) JD
ACC NR: AP6002888 SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/05/000/024/0045/0045

INVENTOR: Grekov, I. V.; Liniychuk, I. A.; Lebedeva, L. V.; Tuchkevich, V. M.; Chelnokov, V. Ye.; Shuman, V. B.; Yakivchik, N. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Method of creating a source of diffusion of aluminum in silicon. Class 21, No. 176989 [announced by the Physical Engineering Institute im. A.F. Ioffe, AN SSSR (Fiziko-tekhnikhesky Institut AN SSSR)]

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 24, 1965, 45

TOPIC TAGS: aluminum, diffusion, aluminum diffusion, junction, pnp junction, npnnp junction, pnn junction, junction forming

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a method of forming an aluminum source for the diffusion of aluminum in silicon in an oxidizing atmosphere such as air. To simplify the technique and accelerate the diffusion, aluminum in the form of $\text{Al}(\text{NO}_3)_3$ solution or of a mixture of aluminum-oxide powder with powder oxides of metals such as tungsten, titanium, or tantalum is deposited by any well-known method on the surface of silicon plates. In a variant of the above method, in order to obtain structures of the types p-n-p or n-p-n-p-n, the surface of silicon plate is first coated with a boron or phosphorus compound and subjected to heat treatment. In a further variant of the first and second methods, in order to form semiconducting structures of such

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UDC: 539.121.72.002.2: 621.382

I 30991-66

ACC NR: AP6002888

types as p-n-n+, one of the sides of the silicon plate is coated with an alcoholic solution of aluminum, boron, and nickel compounds, and the other side is coated with a solution of orthophosphoric acid in alcohol, followed by a heat treatment. [ND]

SUB CODE: 20,09 SUBM DATE: 05Mar64/ ATD PRESS: 4191

Card 2/2 LC

GREKHOV, I.V.; LINIYCHUK, I.A.; TUCHKEVICH, V.M.; CHELNOKOV, V.Ye.;
SHUMAN, V.B.; YAKIVCHIK, N.I.

Some applications of regulated silicon power rectifiers.
Elektrichestvo no.2:76-77 F '65. (MIRA 18:3)

L 28897-60 EMI(m)/EMI(t)/EMI 151111 10/10
ACC NR. AP6014695

SOURCE CODE: UR/0105/66/000/005/0058/0061

AUTHOR: Dumanevich, A. N.; Yevseyev, Yu. A.; Tuchkevich, V. M.; Chelnokov, V. Ye.;
Yakivchik, N. I.

49

48

B

ORG: none

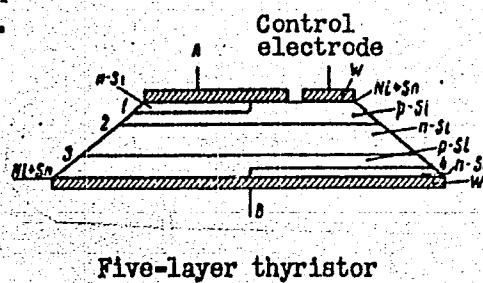
TITLE: VKDUS power silicon diffusion-type thyristors

SOURCE: Elektrichestvo, no. 5, 1966, 58-61

TOPIC TAGS: thyristor, power thyristor, semiconductor device/VKDUS thyristor

ABSTRACT: Some test results and nominal characteristics of Soviet-made VKDUS silicon diffusion-type power thyristors, developed in 1964, are reported. The thyristor (see figure) has a 5-layer n-p-n-p-n structure with outermost junctions shunted by metal contacts.

The junctions are prepared by successive diffusion of B, Al, P in a single-crystal (25-mm diameter, 0.35 mm thick) Si plate having a resistivity of 20—40 ohm·cm. Physical processes transpiring in the 5-layer structure are explained. Nominal peak voltages of VKDUS thyristors are 50—600 v. Nominal currents are 25—150 amp, depending on the type of cooling



UDC: 621.382.233

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ACC NR: AP6014695

(natural, radiator, forced-draft, water). Forward voltage drop, 1.25--0.9 v. Permissible overloads: 2% nominal current for 30 sec and 110% for 1 sec. Turn-on time, 10 msec; recovery time, 25 msec or less. Operating frequency, up to 500 cps. Ambient temperature -40 +110C; cooling-water temperature, 5--70C. Ambient humidity, not over 98%; atmospheric pressure, 600--1500 torr. The thyristors are vibration- and shock-proof; they are moisture- and corrosion-proof, but cannot operate in chemically aggressive media. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 3 tables. [03]

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 04Feb65 / ORIG REF: 004 / ATD PRESS: 5005

Card 2/2 CC

ACC NR: AP7004902

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0109/66/011/012/2217/2219

AUTHOR: Chelnokov, V. Ye., Shuman, V. B.; Yakivchik, N. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Study of the switching process of silicon p-n-p-n structures

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 11, no. 12, 1966, 2217-2219

TOPIC TAGS: silicon semiconductor, semiconductor device, PN JUNCTION, SILICON, SEMICONDUCTOR, PN DIODE, PULSE AMPLITUDE, PULSE DURATION, MODULATION

ABSTRACT: The switching-on time of p-n-p-n structures with large surface areas ($\sim 3 \text{ cm}^2$) made by doping n-type silicon plates (diameter, 2.5 mm) with aluminum and phosphorus is studied experimentally. This time was divided into three parts: delay time t_d required for the anode voltage to decrease to $0.9 V_A$ (where V_A is applied voltage to the anode); front time t_f required for the anode voltage to fall from $0.9 V_A$ to $0.1 V_A$; and the settling time t_s required for the anode voltage to drop from $0.1 V_A$ to a value determined by the semiconductor structure. These times were studied as functions of amplitudes and time durations of square-wave pulses applied to the anode and control base (V_A and V_C) and of the hole lifetime in the thick base. The square wave pulses V_A had amplitudes between 20 and 125 v, durations of 50 to 150 μsec , and a frequency of 50 cps. The V_C pulses had the same frequency as those applied to the anode, but were shifted in time; their current and time duration was varied between 10 and 300 ma and 1. and 125 μsec . A resistive 6-ohm load was used in

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UDC: 539.2

ACC NR: AP7004902

the study. In order to decrease the switch-on time of the p-n-p-n structure (i.e., $\tau_f + \tau_s$) it is necessary to increase the hole lifetime in the thick base of the structure. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

[IV]

SUB CODE: 09/ SUEM DATE: 08May65/ OTH REF: 001/ SOV REF: 003

Card 2/2

L 38192-66 EWT(1)/EWT(M)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/JQ
ACC NR: AP6023613 SOURCE CODE: UR/0105/66/000/007/0056/0059

AUTHOR: Volle, V. M.; Grekhev, I. V.; Kryukova, N. N.; Tuchkevich, V. M.;
Chelnokov, V. Ye.; Shuman, V. B.; Yakivchik, N. I.

ORG: Leningrad Physicotechnical Institute im. Ioffe, AN SSSR (Leningradskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut. AN SSSR)

TITLE: VKDL-type diffused silicon avalanche power rectifiers

SOURCE: Elektrichestvo, no. 7, 1966, 56-59

TOPIC TAGS: semiconductor rectifier, silicon controlled rectifier

ABSTRACT: The development is reported of new types of diffused silicon power rectifiers. The rectifiers, which can be operated safely under high peak inverse voltages, differ from conventional diffused silicon rectifiers in that, due to special preparation of the p-n junction, the possibility of local electric breakdown at the intersection of the p-n junction with the surface is eliminated. Therefore, under peak inverse voltages, the process of avalanche breakdown takes place in the central section of the junction, while large power is dissipated in the inverse direction. In 1964, the Leningrad Physicotechnical Institute im. Ioffe, AS USSR, in cooperation with the "Elektrovypyramitel" Plant developed a series of such rectifiers bearing the designations VKDL-100, VKDL-200 and VKDL-350 for 100, 200, and 350 amp, respectively, and an 800-v operating voltage. The rectifying element of these devices is in the

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UDC: 621.382.3

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J. 58191-36

ACC NR: AP6023613

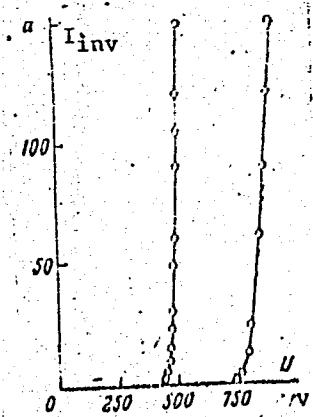


Fig. 1. Voltage-inverse current characteristic of the VKDL rectifiers

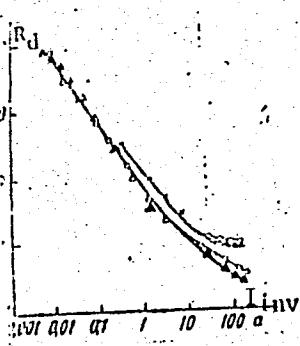


Fig. 2. Dependence of the dynamic resistance of the VKDL rectifiers on the inverse current

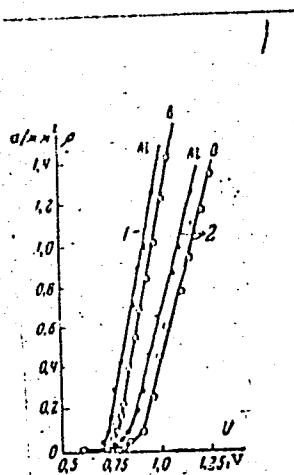


Fig. 3. Voltage-forward current characteristic of p-n junctions

form of a 25-mm silicon plate with a p-n-n⁺ type conductivity. Two thermally compensating tungsten disks are pressed against the plate. A method of planar guard ring construction, described elsewhere (Haitz, R. M., A. Goetzberger, R. M. Scarlett,

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ACC NR: AP6023613

3

and W. J. Shockley, J. Appl. Phys., v. 34, 1963), was used to eliminate the possibility of surface breakdown. The p-n junctions were made by the method of phosphorus, boron and aluminum diffusion. The boron p-n junction was 18 mm in diameter with a planar guard ring 2 mm wide. The thickness in the diffused layer in the central section of the silicon plate was 60—80 μ , and in the region of the guard ring, 120—160 μ . The thickness of the diffused layer formed by phosphorus on the side of the base contact was 20 μ . Typical voltage-inverse current characteristics of the rectifiers in the breakdown region at 500 and 800 v are shown in Fig. 1. The characteristics correspond to the central p-n junction. The breakdown voltage of the p-n junction in the guard ring exceeds that of the central p-n junction by 250—600 v depending on the initial silicon resistance. Dependence of the dynamic resistance of avalanche rectifiers on inverse current is shown in Fig. 2, and the voltage-forward current characteristic in Fig. 3. With respect to the forward voltage drop, the above devices are divided into three groups: those with a 0.4—0.5, 0.5—0.6, and 0.6—0.7 v forward voltage drop for a nominal current. The inverse current under nominal conditions for all rectifiers does not exceed 5 ma. The lifetime of the avalanche rectifiers is up to 25,000 hr. The number of thermal cycles ranging from -50 to +140°C should not exceed 5000 during the entire lifetime. The rectifiers can be connected either in series or in parallel. When connected in parallel, they should have equal forward voltage drops. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 8 figures.

[JR]

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 10May65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 001/ ATD PRESS:

5045

Card 3/3

CHIOGOLYA, G.; BERAL, Kh.; VASIL'YEV, P.; POPOVICH, N.; KOSMIN, Anna;
MAIZHARU, M.; YAKOB, A.; LAKATOSH, L.; DIAKU, D.; PATRASHKU, S.

Determination of bismuth in Romanian drugs by means of EDTA titration.
Avt.delo 8 no.6:67-69 N-D '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Iz Instituta po lントrolu kachestva medikamentov Ministerstva
zdravookhraneniya Rumynskoy Narodnoy Respubliky, Bukharest.
(BISMUTH--ANALYSIS)

YAKOB, K.

USSR/Virology. Human and Animal Viruses.

E-3

Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur-Biol., No 7, 1957, 28727.

Author : Dinu, R., Yakob, K., Nastak, E.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Resistance to Rabies of Rats in Experimental Reflex Epilepsy.

Orig Pub: Ustcychivost k beshenstvu u krys pri eksperimentalnoy reflektornoy epilepsii.

Zh. med. nauk Akad. RNR, 1954 (1955), 3, 137-143.

Abstract: Rats subjected to attacks of reflex epilepsy, caused by sonic stimulation, are not susceptible to infection by common rabies virus (the animals were injected in the occipital muscles by 0.5 ml of a 5% suspension of rabbit brain in a physiological solution).

Card : 1/1

L 00860-67 EWP(w)/T/EWP(t)/ETI JD

ACC NR: AP6029488

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0065/66/000/003/0221/0228

AUTHOR: Sejnoha, Roman--Sheynoga, Roman; Jakob, Miloslav--Yakob,
Miloslav; Mazanec, K.

ORG: University of Mining Engineering, Ostrava (Uysoka skola banská)

TITLE: Slight deformation of martensite

SOURCE: Kovove materialy, no. 3, 1966, 221-228

TOPIC TAGS: creep mechanism, martensite steel, metal deformation, creep test

ABSTRACT: Creep tests were carried out at 20°C on as-quenched and as-quenched-and-aged (aging at room temperature) specimens of low-carbon steel with a high M_s temperature. Creep deformation up to $3 \cdot 10^{-5}$ was measured during the first three hr of the test at a stress level of 20 kp/mm² (30000 psi) only. The deformation was reduced to zero at 20 kp/mm² after brief aging. The results were evaluated by the Winchell-Cohen equation. The values of the elastic limit are in agreement only under conditions that the free length of dislocations is

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L 00860-57

ACC NR: AP6029488

equal to 2000 \AA in the freshly hardened martensite steel and to 3000 \AA after 10^4 min of aging. The low value of the elastic limit after hardening of martensite steel and the effect of aging on it cannot be explained satisfactorily by the first stages of carbide reactions (Cohen's model). The extent of self-tempering in steel hardening with high M_s temperatures is so great that these first stages of carbide reactions are completed, to a great degree even before complete cooling from the quenching temperature. For the steel used, the extent of self-tempering corresponds to an aging of some 10^4 sec at room temperature (for the reaction controlled by a carbon diffusion). The study was reviewed by Karel Mazanec, Research Institute of Metallurgy, VZKG, Ostrava. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 3 formulas, and 2 tables. [Based on authors' abstract] [NT]

SUB CODE: 11 / SUBM DATE: 19Jul65 / ORIG REF: 004 / OTH REF: 009 /

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Card 2/2

44859

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S/081/62/000/024/016/073
B117/B144

AUTHORS: Yakób, Wiktor, Samotus-Kosińska, Alina, Stasicka, Zofia

TITLE: Study of photochemical reactions of octacyano molybdates (4+) and octacyano tungstates (4+)

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 24, 1962, 115,
abstract 24B782 (Roczn. chem., v. 36, no. 1, 1962, 165-167)
[Eng.; summary in Pol.]

TEXT: The photochemical reaction of $K_4Mo(CN)_8$ (I) and $K_4W(CN)_8$ (II) was studied in solution. Of two subsequent photochemical reactions of I and II, the first reaction was studied, this being evident from a color change of the yellow solutions into red. In the dark, or on heating, the solutions turn yellow again. The photochemical reaction is accompanied by a reduction of the electrical conductivity of the solutions. With additions of NH_3 or N_2H_4 , the solutions turn red in the light and retains this color in the dark. The red tetragonal crystals precipitated were unsoluble in water and had

Card 1/2

S/061/62/000/024/016/073
B117/B144

Study of photochemical...

the structure $M^{2+} [M^{4+}(CN)_8 R_2] \cdot H_2O$, where M^{2+} is Cd or Mn, M^{4+} is W or Mo, and R is NH_3 or N_2H_4 . Water and R in crystals have the character of zeolites. Structural transformations in photochemical reactions are discussed. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

L 43263-65 EWT(1)/EPA(s)-2/EPA(w)-2/EEC(t)/EWA(m)-2 Tab-10

ACCESSION NR: AIP5006448

8/0051/65/018/003/0530/0531

AUTHOR: Charnaya, F. A.; Yekoz, Z. G.

TITLE: Dependence of the time variation of the spectral density of radiation from a high-pressure pulsed discharge on the wavelength

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v. 18, no. 3, 1965, 530-531

TOPIC TAGS: flash discharge, pulsed discharge, high pressure discharge, spectral density, flash delay, flash peak

ABSTRACT: It has been found by a photographic mirror-scanning technique, described elsewhere (Opt. i spektr. v. 11, 549, 1961), that the change in the duration of the continuous-spectrum radiation, occurring in high-pressure flash lamps on going to the longer wavelengths, is accompanied by a shift in the instant of time at which the maximum amplitude is reached. This means that the shorter the wavelength, the steeper the front of the radiation pulse. This phenomenon holds true for various gases and for various pressures, but is independent of the discharge voltage. A similar dependence of the maximum on the wavelength was observed also in the max-

Card 1/2

L 43863-65

ACCESSION NR: AFSCOG 446

imum of the current amplitude, but the maximum brightness did not correspond to the maximum current. The reason for the difference is explained. Orig. art. has 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 30Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OF

NR REF SOV: 008

CHIEF: 001

11
Card 2/2

L 5452-66 EWT(1)/EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(m)-2 IJP(c)

ACCESSION NR: AP5019752 JD UR/0051/65/019/002/0181/0185
537.523/.527 68

59

B

AUTHOR: Charnaya, F. A.; Yakob, Z. G.

TITLE: Investigation of absorption in the channel of a high-pressure pulsed discharge

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v. 19, no. 2, 1965, 181-185

TOPIC TAGS: electric discharge, pressure effect, light transmission, light absorption, gas discharge, flash lamp, xenon, argon, nitrogen, air

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated the time dependence of the transmission coefficient and of the absorption index of a pulsed discharge in xenon, argon, nitrogen, and air. The experimental setup employed is shown in Fig. 1 of the enclosure. It is similar to the setup used for spectroscopic investigations of flames, and was suggested by I. V. Podmoshenskiy (Opt. i spektr. v. 6, 813, 1959) for the study of absorption in discharges that are not space-stabilized. The instantaneous transmission coefficient is determined by comparing the intensity of the channel with the optical reflecting system closed and opened. The investigation was conducted in the spectral region from 400 to 580 nm. The transmission coefficient exhibits a characteristic minimum corresponding to the time when the intensity is at the max-

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L 5452-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5019752

imum. The transmission increases at the end of the discharge. The absolute instantaneous value of the transmission decreases with increasing discharge-capacitor voltage and with increasing atomic weight of the gas, whereas the absorption index increases. The results are compared with other published data and some deviations from the latter are discussed. "The authors thank K. S. Ful'fson, I. M. Gurevich, and L. N. Bykhovskaya for help and interest in the work." ^{44, 55} Orig. art. has: 5\fig-
ures and 1 formula. ^{44, 55}

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 30Apr64

NR REF Sov: 011

ENCL: 01

OTHER: 003

SUB CODE: OP

Card 2/3

L 5452-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5019752

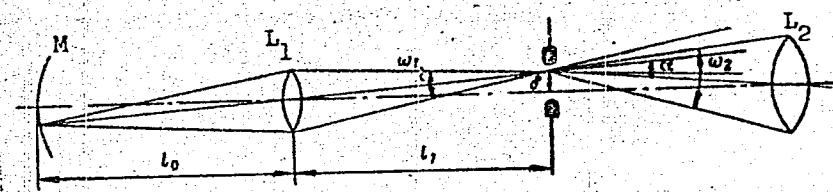
ENCLOSURE: 01
O

Fig. 1. Optical diagram of the setup. $l_0 = l_1 = 2f$ of lens L_1 ; radius of curvature of mirror M is equal to $2f$. Lens L_2 projects the discharge channel on the slit of the optical scanner.

Card 3/3 *md*

YAKOBASHVILI, A., inzhener; GAVRILOV, G., inzhener.

Mechanically operated bodies used for transport of large-size
and heavy freight and mounted on the ZIL-150 truck chassis.
Avt.transp. 35 nc.7:14-15 Jl '57. (MLRA 10:8)
(Motortrucks)

YAKOBASHVILI, A., inzh.

Devices for preventing self-dumping of dump trucks. Avt. transp.
(MIRA 11:10)
36 no.9:54 S '58.
(Dump trucks)

L 15007-65 EMT(1)/EMI(t)/EMC(b)-2 REDG(a)/REDG(b)-2/PEX(t)
ACCESSION NR: AP5000434 S/0311/64/000/006/0022/0025

AUTHORS: Charnaya, E. A. (Candidate of technical sciences)
Yakob, Z. G. (Engineer)

TITLE: Emission of high-pressure flash lamps in the ultraviolet
region of the spectrum

SOURCE: Svetotekhnika, no. 6, 1964, 22-25

TOPIC TAGS: high intensity light source, ultraviolet emission,
spectral energy distribution

ABSTRACT: In view of the contradictory published data on the ultra-
violet radiation of pulsed discharges, the author investigated the
spectral distribution of xenon, argon, nitrogen, and helium filled
quartz lamps, developed at VNISI by L. N. Bykhovskaya, with dis-
charges of 5--20 Joules. The commercial quartz lamp ISSh-500 was
also tested. The tests were made by taking oscillograms of photo-

Cord 1/3

L 15007-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5000434

currents and using the UIF-1 recording pulse photometer of VNISI. The spectrum range covered was 230 to 560 nm. The optical equipment was based on the ISP-22 spectrograph. The standard light source were a tungsten ribbon filament lamp and a TEF-100 incandescent standard lamp. The results were compared with those of other lamps. Lamps had a maximum radiation at the different wavelengths except for the arc lamp which had a maximum at 420 nm (420 nm). None of the lamps gave signs of producing ultraviolet radiation. The fraction of ultraviolet in the radiation ranged from 6% (nitrogen) to 10% (TIP-100, 20 J). The current ranges and maximum brightnesses and the spectral distribution of the various lamps are compared with other published data, with allowance made for differences in electrode spacing and other discharge conditions, including the difference between arc and spark spectra. "In conclusion, the authors thank I. M. Gurevich for suggesting the topic and for continuous interest." Orig. art. has: 3 figures

2/3

L 15007-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5000434

and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy svetotekhnicheskiy institut (All-Union
Lighting Engineering Institute)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODES: OP NR REF GOV: 011 OTHER: 093

Card 3/3

KUDRYASHOV, A.; SHEVYKIN, D.; YAKOBASHVILLI, A., inzh.; GAVRILOV, G., inzh.

Our mail. MTO no. 4:59 Ap '59.

(MIREA 12:6)

1. Zamestitel' predsedatelya Leningradskogo oblastnogo pravleniya nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva santechniki i gorodskogo khozyaystva (for Kudryashov). 2. Chlen prezidiuma dorozhnogo pravleniya Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva zheleznodorozhnogo transporta Moskovsko-Kiyevskoy zheleznoy dorogi, g.Kaluga (for Shevykin).

(Technical societies)

GAVRILOV, G.; YAKOBASHVILI, A.

Operating self-dumping tractor trains. Avt.transp. 40 no.3:21-
23 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Avtokombinat No.2 Glavnogo upravleniya gruzovogo
avtotransporta Mosgorispolkoma.
(Tractor trains)

YAKOBASHVILI, A.

Interurban freight handling in the Moscow transportation junction.
Avt.transp. 43 no.5a 2-14 My '65. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Nachal'nik Upravleniya mezhdugorodnykh perevozok gruzov
Glavnogo upravleniya avtomobil'nogo transporta Moskovskogo
gorodskogo Soveta deputatov trudyashchikhsya.

MARGOLIS, Semen Yakovlevich; YAKOBASHVILLI, Andrey Mikhaylovich;
LYUBINSKIY, Natan Markovich; YABLOKOV, V.I., red.

[Specialized rolling stock for automotive freight haulage;
works practice of the Main Moscow Automotive Transportation
Organization] Spetsializirovannyi podvizhnoi sostav dlia
gruzovykh avtomobil'nykh perevozok; iz opyta raboty Glav-
mosavtotransa. Moskva, Avtotransizdat, 1963. 213 p.
(MIRA 17:4)

YAKOBASHVILI, Bidzina Abiatarovich

[Breeding and seed production of subtropical crops;
genetics] [Selektsiia i semenovodstvo subtropiche-
skikh kul'tur; genetika. Tbilisi, Izd-vo "TSodna"],
1964. 249 p. [in Georgian] (MIRA 17:12)

YAKOBASHVILI, L.B.

Conference of Transcaucasia welders. Avtom. svar. 16
no.1:93-94 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:2)
(Welding—Congresses)

YAKOBASHVILI, N.I.

Some chaetological features in the ontogenesis of tetranychid mites
(Tetranychoidae Reck). Soob.AN Gruz.SSR 17 no.9:825-828 '56.
(MLRA 10:2)

1. Akademiya nauk Gruzinskoy SSR, Institut zoologii, Tbilisi. Pred-
stavleno chlenom-korrespondentom Akademii L.P.Kalandadze.
(Red spider)

YAKOBASHVILI, N.I.

Description of a new species of the genus Bryobia (Acariformes,
Bryobiidae). Trudy Inst. zool. AN Gruz. SSR 16:265-266 '58.
(MIRA 11:12)

(Tiflis--Red spider)

YAKOBASHVILI, N.I.

Microbiology of Lake Paravani. Trudy Inst. zool. AN Gruz. SSR
18:99-103 '61. (MIRA 15:6)
(Paravani, Lake--Bacteria)

YAKOBASHVILLI, N.Z., kand. tekhn. nauk

Prospects for the development of the industry of essential
oils in the Georgian S.S.R. Masl.-zhir. prom. 24 no.12:21-22 '58.
(MIRA 11:12)

1.Trust "Gruzefirmalo."
(Georgia--Oil industries)
(Georgia--Essences and essential oils)

YAKOBASHVILI, N.Z., kand.tekhn.nauk

Notes on the perfume industry in France. Masl.-zhir.prom. 26
no.1:37-42 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Grusrazhirefirmslo.
(France--Essences and essential oils)

YAKOBASHVILI, N.Z.

World Congress on Natural Essential Oils. Masl.-zhir.prom.
26 no.2:47 F '60. (MIRA 13:5)
(Grasse, France--Essences and essential oils--Congresses)

BARABADZE, I.I.; BAKRADZE, G.S.; BERIDZE, G.I.; VAKHVAKHISHVILI, N.I.;
GABUNIYA, G.A.; GABUNIYA, Sh.V.; GANGIYA, A.A.; COGOBERIDZE, Ya.A.;
DZIMISTARISHVILI, A.I. [deceased]; ZHAMENSKIY, K.F.; KVANTALIANI,
N.A.; NIKOLAYSHVILI, V.S.; TOPADZE, L.I.; KHUNTSARIYA, A.G.; YAKO-
BASHVILI, N.Z.; DZHOMARDZHIDZE, G.S., red.; ROYNISHVILI, N.I., red.;
PRITYKINA, L.A., red.; KISINA, Ye.I., tekhn. red.

[Food industry of the Georgian S.S.R. during the last 40 years]
Pishchevaia promyshlennost' Gruzinskoi SSR za 40 let. Moskva,
Pishchepromizdat, 1961. 162 p. (MIRA 14:9)
(Georgia--Food industry)

YAKOBASHVILI, N.Z., kand.tekhn.nauk

Essential oil industry of the Georgian S.S.R. on its way to
further development. Masl.-zhir.prom. 27 no.3:33-34 Mr '61.
(MIRA 14:3)

1. Gruzraszhirefirmslo.

(Georgia—Essences and essential oils)

SIRENKO, V.N., inzh.; YAKOBASHVILI, O.P., inzh.

Studying the looseness of rock by the seismoacoustic method. Gor.
zhur. no.5:17-19 My '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Moskovskiy institut radioelektroniki i gornoy elektromekhaniki.

ZAKHARCHUK, B.Z., inzh.; SIRENKO, V.N., inzh.; TELUSHKIN, V.D., inzh.;
YAKOBASHVILI, O.P., inzh.

Seismic method of determining the solidity of limestone. Stroi. mat.
11 no.6:5-6 Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

L-04306-67 EWT(1) GW

ACC NR: AR6014575

SOURCE CODE: UR/0169/65/000/011/G016/G016

AUTHORS: Yakobashvili, O. P.; Yamshchikov, V. S.

TITLE: Ultrasonic methods for determining the elastic parameters of rocks. 49

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Geofizika, Abs. 11G121 B

REF SOURCE: Nauchn. tr. Mosk. in-t radioelektroniki i gorn. elektromekhan., sb. 51, 1965, 12-18

TOPIC TAGS: ultrasonic wave, ultrasonic wave propagation, seismology, seismic wave, earth crust, PETROLOGY

ABSTRACT: Dynamic methods for determining elastic parameters of rocks are based on measuring the distribution velocities of the elastic waves in specimens and may be divided into two groups: 1) direct methods (ultrasonic impulse methods) in which the time t needed for the distribution of a wave through a specimen and the length ℓ of the specimen are measured; 2) indirect (resonance methods) in which the wave length λ at a desired frequency f (corresponding to the oscillations produced), is measured. A comparison of the existing methods for determining the elastic parameters of rocks by the ultrasonic impulse method is presented. These methods involve: a) sound distribution; b) the immersional method. Both methods are briefly described. It is concluded that, with the method of time distribution, only the velocity of longitudinal waves in a formation may be reliably determined. By using the immersion method, the velocities of both the longitudinal and the transverse waves may be determined with sufficient accuracy. From these, all the elastic constants of a given rock may be calculated. R. M. [Translation of abstract]

Card 1/1 gd SUB CODE: 08

UDC: 552.1:53

ACC NR: AR6016958

SOURCE CODE: URV0169/65/000/012/G007/G007

AUTHOR: Yakobashvili, O. P.

TITLE: Methods for the determination of the velocity of transverse ultrasonic waves in rocks (a review)

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Geofizika, Abs. 12G49

REF SOURCE: Nauchn. tr. Mosk. in-ta radioelektroniki i gorn. elektromekhan., sb. 52, vyp. 2, 1964, 107-112

TOPIC TAGS: geophysics, geophysical prospecting, ultrasonic velocity, ~~mineral~~, transverse wave ~~velocity~~, mineral ultrasonic property, ULTRASONIC WAVE, SHOCK WAVE VELOCITY, MINERAL

ABSTRACT: A review of some methods for the determination of transverse ultrasonic waves velocity. Jameson and Hastings, (RZhGfiz, 1963, 11G28) generated transverse waves with the aid of conventional ceramic transducers for longitudinal waves. Transverse waves were regenerated at the impact of the long. wave on the face of a wedge under a definite angle, i , computable from the equation: $81x^8 + 108x^6 + 6x^4 - 20x^2 \pm 1 = 0$, where $x = \cotg(i)$ and the Poisson ratio is .25. Wedges were of Pyrex glass, 22.5 mm thick, with an angle of 30° . Standard impulse generators were used. King and Fett (RZhGfiz, 1963, 6G52) developed an immersion method of transverse waves velocity determination in small samples. The sample could be rotated on an axis perpendicular to an impinging ultrasonic beam. Angles of reflected energy extremes were noted. Minima of

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UDC: 552.1:53

ACC NR: AR6016958

passed energy corresponded to the critical reflection angles of long. and transverse waves. The method was used with immersion in a liquid under 750 kg/cm² pressure. Willy Gardner and Gregory (RZhGfiz, 1963, SG108) developed an impulse immersion method of velocity determination for transverse waves in rocks at pressures of 700 kg/cm². Velocities were determined by critical refraction angles; samples were .5-10 mm thick.
[Translation of abstract].

SUB CODE: 08, 20

YAKOBASHVILI, S.B.; FRUMIN, I.I.

Investigating interphase tension on slag-metal boundaries
and the surface tension of welding slags. Avtom. svar. 14
no.10:14-19 0 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Ordona Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni Institut elektrosvarki
imeni Ye.O. Patona AN USSR.
(Metallography) (Surface tension)

S/125/62/000/008/004/008
DO40/D113

AUTHOR: Yakobashvili, S.B.

TITLE: The effect of chromium and vanadium on the surface and interface tension of liquid steel and flux

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no. 8, 1962, 38-43

TEXT: Attempts were made to experimentally find the causes of difficulties in separating slag in multilayer submerged-arc welding of low-carbon steel alloyed with Cr or V with the use of an AH-348 A (AN-348A) flux. The surface tension of steel alloyed with up to 9.16% Cr and up to 13.42% V was measured by the drop-weight method, and the tension in the slag-metal interface by the weight of a drop hanging on a rod of test metal dipped into the liquid slag. Addition of 9.16% Cr raised the surface tension of liquid steel from 1120 to 1300 dyn/cm, and addition of 13.42% V to 1355 dyn/cm at 1550°C, and at the same time reduced the slag-metal interface tension by 205 dyn/cm and 285 dyn/cm respectively. The crust evidently stuck fast to

Card 1/2

S/125/62/000/008/004/008
DO40/D113

The effect of chromium and vanadium ..

the metal when the interface tension was low, and separated easily when it was high. This is explained by the distribution of Cr and V between the metal and slag in the interface, which makes the structures of metal and slag more similar and reduces the asymmetry in the double electric layer. The chemical composition of the AN-348A flux is included. There are 3 figures and 6 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Ordina Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni Institut elektrosvarki im. Ye.O. Patona AN USSR (Electric Welding Institute "Order of the Red Banner of Labor" im. Ye.O.Paton, AS UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: February 17, 1962

Card 2/2

BEREZHIANI, V.M.; YAKOBASHVILI, S.B.

Investigating the heat-resistance of iron-manganese-chromium
alloys. Trudy Inst.met. AN Gruz. SSR 12:63-72 '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Iron-manganese-chromium alloys--Thermal properties)
(Heat-resistant alloys)

ACCESSION NR: AT3008986

S/2808/62/012/000/0071/0072

AUTHORS: Berezhiani, V.M.; Yakobashvili, S.B.

TITLE: Investigation of the refractoriness of iron alloys with manganese and chrome

SOURCE: AN GruzSSR. Institut metallurgii. Trudy*, v.12, 1962, 71-72

TOPIC TAGS: iron, manganese, chromium, iron alloy, iron alloy with manganese, iron alloy with chromium, iron alloy with manganese and chromium, Fe iron with Mn, Fe alloy with Cr, Fe alloy with Mn and Cr, refractoriness, heat resistance, high-temperature stability

ABSTRACT: The paper presents the results of an experimental investigation of the refractoriness of 75 alloys of Fe with Mn and Cr, containing from 0 to 30% of each of these elements with C \leq 0.1% and Si \leq 0.4%. All investigations were performed in an atmosphere of air at t = 800°C. It is established that the refractoriness of Fe alloys with Cr and Mn is fundamentally determined by the Cr content. Alloys containing from 0 to 10% Cr are not adequately stable; alloys from 10-15% Cr are characterized by a satisfactory stability; alloys containing >15% Cr are highly refractory. The effect of Mn on the refractoriness is also dependent on the Cr

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ACCESSION NR: AT3008986

content: In alloys containing $\leq 10\%$ Cr, an increase in Mn content increases the refractoriness only by a small amount; in alloys containing more than 10% Cr, an increased Mn content leads to a decrease in the refractoriness of the alloys.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 28Oct63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MA, EL

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 007

Card 2/2

YAKOBASHVILI, S.B.

Interface tension of welding fluxes and its effect on the
adhesion of the slag scale. Avtom. svar. 15 no.9:37-39
S '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni Institut elektrosvarki im.
Ye.O.Patona AN UkrSSR.
(Flux (Metallurgy)) (Surface tension)

YAKOBASHVILI, S.B.; FRUMIN, I.I.

Surface and interface tension of CaF_2 -base binary melts.
Avtom.svar. 15 no.10:41-45 O '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Ordona Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni Institut elektrosvarki
im. Ye.O. Patona AN UkrSSR.
(Surface tension) (Flux (Metallurgy))

YAKOBASHVILI, S.B.; FRUMIN, I.I.

Measuring the viscosity of molten welding fluxes. Soob. AN Gruz.
SSR 29 no.5:555-562 N '62. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Institut metallurgii AN GruzSSR, Tbilisi. Submitted March 21,
1962.

S/135/63/000/004/005/012
A006/A101

AUTHOR: Yakobashvili, S. B., Engineer

TITLE: Adhesion of some welding slags to nickel-base alloys

PERIODICAL: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 4, 1963, 17 - 19

TEXT: Surface phenomena on the metal-slag boundary affect the rate of chemical processes in welding, coagulation, coalescence, and the rate of eliminating non-metallic impurities from the welding pool. Interphase and surface tension of liquid slags and alloys was measured by the drop weight method, at $1,420 \pm 10$, $1,430 \pm 10$, and $1,390 \pm 10^{\circ}\text{C}$. The investigation was made with the following alloys: nichrome X 15H 60 (Kh15N60), nimonik XH77TiO (KhN77TYu) (ЭИ437 А) (EI437A), XH78T (KhN78T) (ЭИ435) (EI435) and XH70IO (KhN70Yu) (ЭИ652) (EI652); and fluxes AHΦ-6 (ANF-6), 48-0Φ-6 (48-OF-6), AH-20 (AN-20), AH-28 (AN-28), AH 358A (AN-358A) and AH-17 (AN-17). These fluxes in combination with the aforementioned alloys make it possible to obtain different values for the separation of the slag crust from the surface of the built up metal bead. A correlation between the adhesion strength of the slag crust with the surface of the solidified bead and the

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S/135/63/000/004/005/012

A006/A101

Adhesion of some welding slags to nickel-base alloys

adhesion magnitude was established. At adhesion below 900 dñe/cm the slag separation is good or satisfactory; it is poor at adhesion over 900 dñe/cm. There are 3 tables and 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Institut elektrosvarki imeni Ye. O. Patona (Institute of Electric Welding imeni Ye. O. Paton)

Card 2/2

YAKOBASHVILLI, S.B.; MUDZHIRI, T.G.; SKLYAROV, A.V.

Surface tension of slags in the system CaO - Al₂O₃. Avtom.
svar. 18 no.8:44-45 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Gruzinskiy institut metallurgii. Submitted June 27, 1964.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001961830004-9

YAKOBASHVILI, S.B.; MIKABERIDZE, R.G.; TARIYELASHVILI, M.G.; GZIRISHVILI, T.V.

Surface tension of AN-291 and AN-292 fluxes. Avtom.svar. 18
no.11:77-78 N '65. (MIRA 18:12)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001961830004-9"

L 32684-66 EWT(m)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k) JD/HM

ACC NR: AP 6012286 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0125/65/000/011/0077/0078

AUTHOR: Yakobashvili, S. B.; Mikaberidze, R. G.; Tariyelashvili, M. G.; Gzirishvili, T. V.

ORG: none

57
B.

TITLE: Surface tension of AN-291 and AN-292 fluxes

SOURCE: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no 11, 1965, pp 77-78

TOPIC TAGS: electroslag melting flux, surface tension, fluorine, metal melting/
AN-291 electroslag melting flux, AN-292 electroslag melting flux

ABSTRACT: Surface effects at the metal-slag and metal-gas interfaces are of major significance to the course of the electroslag melting of metals underneath synthetic slags. Hence it is important to know the parameters of these effects and their dependence on the chemical composition of the metal and slag, as well as on the ambient medium. Until recently CaF₂ has been a principal component of the fluxes used in welding and electroslag melting. Now, however, that the Ye. O. Paton Institute of Electric Welding has developed fluorine-free fluxes (based on CaO-Al₂O₃-MgO), it was of interest to compare surface tension for these fluxes with surface tension for fluorine-containing fluxes (based on CaF₂-Al₂O₃-CaO-Mg-O).

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UDC: 621.791.04

L 32684-66

ACC NR: AP6012286

Accordingly, surface tension of the F-containing AN-291 flux was compared with that of the F-free AN-292 flux by determining the maximum pressure in the gas bubble (for description of the test method, cf. S. B. Yakubashvili et al. Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no 8, 1965) with the aid of corundum capillaries of 4.5 mm diameter which were plunged into the melt to a depth of 5 mm. Surface tension σ was determined from the formula

$$\sigma = \frac{rg}{2} P \left(1 - \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{rg}{P} - \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{r^2 g^2}{P^2} \right),$$

where r is the inside radius of the capillary, cm; g is the acceleration due to gravity, cm/sec^2 ; P is the maximum pressure in the bubble, $\text{cm H}_2\text{O}$; and ρ is the density of slag at a given temperature, g/cm^3 . On this basis it is found that the surface tension of the flux AN-291 is lower (430 dynes/cm) than that of the fluorine-free flux AN-292 (610 dynes/cm). The reason for this difference is that the presence of CaF_2 in the flux AN-291 causes the appearance of weak F^- ions which weaken the bond between the surface ions and the bulk of the melt and thus reduce surface tension. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

SUB CODE: 11, 13. SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 002

Card 2/2 BLG

YAKOBASHVILI, V. K.

"Study of the Conditions for the Production of Seeds of the Unshi Tangerine (Mandarin)." Cand Biol Sci, A-U Selection Station for Humid-Subtropical Crops, Sukhumi, 1953. (RZhBiol, No 1, Sep 54)

COUNTRY	: USSR
CATEGORY	: Cultivated Plants. Fruits. Berries. Nuts. Tea.
ABC. JOUR.	: RZhBiol., No. 1, 1959, № 1819
AUTHOR	: Yakobashvili, V.K.
INST.	: AS Georgian SSR
TITLE	: The Problem of Obtaining Ursnlu Mandarin Seeds.
ORIG. PUB.	: Sakartvelos SSR Metsniye-rebata Akademis mcambe, 1957, 19, №.2, 211-216 *
ABSTRACT	: At the Sukhomsk. experimental station for sub-tropical plants during the pollination of the Ursnlu mandarin,as a rule having degenerated male and female organs of the flower,with pollen of some kinds of citrus and a mixture of their pollen,it was established that the best percen- tage of seed binding in fruits is given by its pollina- tion with Iunus Induz pollen,Ichangski lemon and Ivanochchi Sukhomsk orange as well as with a mixture of their pollen. worse results are given by pollination with Novogruzinsk lemon,mandarin Shiva-Mikan, and mandarin Klementin pollen.
CARD:	: 112 *Gooibshch. AM GruzSSR, 1957, 19, №.2, 211-216 <i>Sukhomskaya opytnaya stantsiya subtropicheskikh kultur</i>

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZhbiol., No. 1, 1959, No. 1819

ABSTRACT : Pollination with a pollen mixture of all kinds raises somewhat the setting of fruits and the amount of fruits with seeds, but it does not increase the average amount of seeds per one fruit as compared with other pollinators. -- N.V. Ryndin

CARD: 2/2

162

YAKOBASHVILI, V.K.

Luffa. Priroda 50 no.1:105-106 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Sukhumskaya opytnaya stantsiya subtropicheskikh kul'tur Vse-soyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta rasteniyevodstva.
(Black Sea region—Luffa)

YAKOBASHVILI, V.K.

Miagava-Vase mandarins. Priroda 52 no.8:117 Ag '63.
(MIRA 16:9)
1. Sukhumskaya optynaya stantsiya subtropicheskikh kul'tur
Vsesoyuznogo instituta rasteniyevodstva.
(Sukhumi region--Tangerine--Varieties)

84-8-25/36

AUTHOR: Yakobenko, V., Engineer

TITLE: Control of Pressure Supply Systems of the Aneroid-Diaphragm Type Devices (Upravleniye sistemami pitaniya aneroidno-membrannyykh priborov)

PERIODICAL: Grazhdanskaya Aviatsiya, 1957, Nr 8, p. 35 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article describes, in general terms, the devices installed in Il-14 airliners, and contains instructions for their proper handling. Speedometers, altimeters and climb indicators in the Il-14 aircraft work on pressures from the ПВД-6М Pitot intakes as well as from special emergency installations (Fig. 1). The ПВД-6М intakes have a more powerful (100 Watt) heating system as compared to the ПВД-954 intake. The ПВД-6М, therefore, insures a more reliable performance of instruments even under icing conditions. The tube for supplying the static pressure under emergency conditions is installed in the cabin. The dynamic pressure comes from the ТП-156 intake, which is located in the right side of the fuselage. The heating system of the ТП-156 takes

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84-8-25/36

Control of Pressure Supply Systems of the Aneroid-Diaphragm Type
Devices (Cont.)

115 Watts. The TII-156 intake can be switched to the left-side speedometer by a valve of the dynamic pressure system. The control of all systems is effected by two valves mounted on the lower right hand corner of the control panel. Five photographs (Fig. 2,3,4,5, and 6) illustrate the text and explain the different positions of the valves under various conditions of flight and emergencies. Attention is drawn to the fact that in the middle position of the valves (Fig. 6) the instruments are cut off from the pressure supply, and therefore, this position should never be used.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

YAKOBI, A.

Factory Management

Problems of standardizing and accounting for the use of materials in production.
Za ekon. mat. No.2, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, December 1952. Unclassified.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001961830004-9

YAKOBI, A., inshener.

Construction of hexahedral pit miles using concrete slabs. 361'.
stroj. 11 no.7:4-6 J1 '56. (MIRA 9:9)
(Reinforced concrete construction) (Siles)

LOKSHIN, E.Yu., doktor ekon. nauk, prof.; ANDREYEVA, O.I., kand. ekon. nauk; VOROSHILOVA, T.S., kand. ekon. nauk, dots.; TARAS'YANTS, R.B., kand. ekon. nauk, dots.; FASOLYAK, N.D., kand. ekon. nauk, dots.; EYDEL'MAN, M.R., kand. ekon. nauk; YAKOBI, A.A., kand. ekon. nauk, dots.; TYAGAY, Ye., red.; MUKHIN, Yu., tekhn. red.

[Economics of the supply of materials and equipment] Ekonomika material'no-tehnicheskogo snabzheniya; uchebnoe posobie. 2., perer. i dop. izd. Moskva, Gospolizdat, 1953. 510 p. (Industrial procurement) (MIRA 16:7)

LOKSHIN, E.Yu., prof., doktor ekon.nauk; ANDREYEVA, O.I., kand.ekon.nauk;
VOROSHILOVA, T.S., dotsent, kand.ekon.nauk; TARAS'YANTS, dotsent,
kand.ekon.nauk; FASOLYAK, N.D., dotsent, kand.ekon.nauk; FIDEL'MAN,
M.R., kand.ekon.nauk; YAKOBI, A.A., dotsent, kand.ekon.nauk;
PISKUNOV, V., red.; MUKHIN, Yu., tekhn.red.

[Economics of the supply of materials and equipment; a textbook]
Ekonomika material'no-tehnicheskogo snabzheniya; uchebnoe posobie.
Moskva, Gos.izd-vo polit.lit-ry, 1960. 510 p.

(MIRA 13:11)

(Industrial procurement)

CHERTKO, V.F.; IOFFE, Ya.A.; OBOLENSKIY, K.P.; KRYLOV, P.N.; KUDROV, V.M.; SAM-BORSKIY, G.I.; KOSTAKOV, V.G.; LITVYAKOV, P.P.; MUROMTSEV, M.N.; BERRI, L.Ya.; YAKOBI, A.A.; BELOUSOV, R.A.; BOGOMOLOV, O.T.; POKATAYEV, Yu.N.; ZAGLADINA, S.M.; SOBAKINSKIH, V.I.; NIKOLAYEV, D.N., red.; PONOMAREVA, A.A., tekhn. red.

[United States is loosing the economic competition] SShA proigryvaiut ekonomicheskoe soevnovenie. Moskva, Izd-vo ekon. lit-ry, 1961.
295 p. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ekonomicheskiy institut. 2. Sotrud-niki Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo ekonomicheskogo instituta Goskonom-soveta SSSR (for all except : Nikolayev, Ponomareva)

(United States—Economic conditions)
(Russia—Economic conditions)

VALETOV, V.V.; VESNIK, M.I.; GONCHAROV, I.S.; DMITROV, D.V.; LUNEV, A.A.;
MOKIN, M.I.; NESTEROV, S.N.; SMIRNOV, V.P.; ALEKSEYEV, S.A., retsen-
tsenzent; KARKAZOV, A.G., retsenzent; KONDRAUTOVICH, V.M., retsen-
zent; LEVIN, B.M., retsenzent; MALIKOV, A.N., retsenzent; SEGAL-
VICH, S.M., retsenzent; SHPAGIN, A.I., retsenzent; SHTERN, L.T.,
retsenzent; YAKOBI, A.A., retsenzent; TIKHANOV, A.Ya., tekhn. red.;
CHERNOVA, Z.I., tekhn. red.

[Establishing norms for the consumption of materials in machinery
manufacture; manual] Normirovanie raskhoda materialov v mashino-
stroenii; spravochnik. Pod red. V.V.Valetova. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-
tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry. Vol.1. 1961. 583 p.
(MIRA 15:2)

(Machinery industry)

GORDON, Mikhail Petrovich; YAKOB, Anatoliy Al'fredovich; SEDOVA,
A.P., red.; GORYACHKINA, R.A., tekhn. red.

[Increasing the efficiency of the automotive transportation
of industrial freight] Povyshenie effektivnosti avtomobil'-
nykh perevozok promyshlennykh gruzov, Moskva, Avtotransizdat,
1963. 79 p. (MIRA 16:7)

(Transportation, Automotive--Freight)

GORDON, Mikhail Petrovich; YAKOBI, Anatoliy Al'fredovich; SEDOVA,
A.P., red.; GORYACHKINA, R.A., tekhn. red.

[Increasing the efficiency of automotive transportation of
industrial goods] Povyshenie effektivnosti avtomobil'nykh
perevozok promyshlennykh gruzov. Moskva, Avtotransizdat,
1963. 79 p.

(MIRA 16:6)

(Transportation, Automotive)

LYUBOVICH, Yuriy Osipovich; LOKSHIN, E.Yu., doktor ekon. nauk, retsenzent; LETENKO, V.A., kand. ekon. nauk, retsenzent; TURETSKIY, I.L., retsenzent; FASOLYAK, N.D., kand. ekon. nauk, retsenzent; YAKOBI, A.A., kand. ekon.nauk, retsenzent; LEPEVKOVA, Ye., red.

[Working capital and its use in U.S.S.R. industry] Oborotnye fondy i ikh ispol'zovanie v promyshlennosti SSSR. Moskva, Izd-vo "Mysl", 1964. 302 p. (MIRA 17:4)

119-3-6/14

AUTHOR:

Yakobi, A. M.

TITLE:

Computation of a Differential Clock Balance Wheel
(Raschet differentsial'nogo balansa chasov)

PERIODICAL:

Priborostroyeniye, 1958, Nr 3, pp. 20 - 22 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

A differential balance wheel consists of a monometallic rim, the coefficient of expansion of which is β_R . The rim is tightly connected to a crossbeam. The coefficient of expansion of the latter is β_Q and is different from β_R .

This construction permits an additional temperature balance. Now the formulae are theoretically deduced in order to compute the balance wheel very exactly. This is the more important as the suggested construction is easy to produce and the applied technology is easy to learn. Another advantage of the construction and computation is also the fact that for the rim and the crossbeam different materials can be used. There are 4 figures, and 3 Soviet references,

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